Other solutes from vertical profiles from multi- and gravity cores from two cruises, R/V Robert Gordon Sproul SP1215 and R/V New Horizon NH1319, in the Santa Barbara and Santa Monica Basins in 2012 and 2013

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/663028
Data Type: Cruise Results
Version: 15 June 2016
Version Date: 2016-06-15

Project
» Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) transformations in deep sub-surface sediments and its role as a source of "old" DOC to the water column (DOC cycling in sediments)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Other solutes from vertical profiles from multi- and gravity cores from two research cruises, SP1215 and NH1319, in the Santa Monica and Santa Barbara Basins.

Related datasets:
Methane Isotopes
POC and Isotopes
DOC and Isotopes
Porosity
DIC and Isotopes

Methods & Sampling

Sediment cores were recovered using the following coring equipment:
Ocean Instruments multicorer MC-800 (SP1215) and MC-400 (NH1319)
OSU Gravity Core (6 meters long, 4 inch diameter)
OSU “Big Bertha” Core (12 meters long, 4 inch diameter)

Multi cores were immediately transferred into a refrigerated van. They were then extruded in an N2 atmosphere within 2-12 hours of recovery.

Gravity cores were sectioned on deck immediately upon recovery. All but one of the gravity cores were secured horizontally on the ship's deck and sampled from the bottom of the core upwards by sequentially removing 10 cm sediment intervals by cutting the core liner using a pipe cutter. One core was secured vertically and sampled similarly, but from the top down. Freshly exposed sediment was immediately subsampled using 3- to 60-mL push corers made of plastic syringes with the tips removed. All subcores, except those for methane (see next paragraph), were immediately transferred to a N2 filled glove bag in the refrigerated van for further processing.

All sediment aliquots were centrifuged in polycarbonate tubes at 4 degrees C. The supernatant was collected into all-polypropylene syringes with stainless steel needles, and filtered through disposable 0.2 um nylon filters with 0.7 um GF/F pre-filter (Whatman 6870-2502). The first 3 mL were discarded. To minimize the DOC blank, 100 mL of UV-irradiated deionized water were pushed through each disposable filter prior to use. DIC samples for 13C and 14C abundances were immediately flame-sealed under a stream of ultra-high-purity (UHP) N2 into 10-15 mL borosilicate tubes spiked with HgCl2 following (McCorkle et al., 1985). DOC samples for concentration determination only were acidified and ampoulated under a stream of UHP N2 gas and refrigerated. DOC samples for isotopic analyses were frozen without acidification in 20 mL scintillation vials with Teflon-lined caps. Samples for methane concentration and delta 13C values were immediately placed into 20-mL serum glass vials (Wheaton) containing a 5-mm glass bead, basified, sealed with a blue butyl rubber septum (Chemglass), homogenized, crimp sealed, and stored upside down at room temperature until analysis. For analysis of delta 14C values of methane, 150- and 250-mL sediment aliquots were immediately placed into 250- and 500-mL glass media bottles (VWR) containing 80 and 100 mL of 1 M KOH solution, respectively. The bottles were immediately capped with #7 rubber stoppers, sealed thoroughly with electric tape, screw capped, and stored upside down at room temperature until analysis. Centrifuge tubes containing sediment were frozen.

All tools and parts were first cleaned with household dish soap, then acid rinsed (exclusive of metal parts). Plasticware was air dried; glassware and metal tools were baked at 550 degrees C for 4 hours. Bottom-water DIC and DOC samples were collected with a Go Flo bottle following DOE (1994) and Beaupré et al. (2007), respectively.

For further details including quality assurance measures for DOC, see Komada et al. (2013) and Komada et al. (2016). Also refer to the table of information on the methods, relative uncertainity, and references for each analyte (PDF).

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Data Processing Description

delta 14C and delta 13C values were blank-corrected following Hwang and Druffel (2005) and Kessler and Reeburgh (2005).

BCO-DMO Processing:
- replaced blank cells with nd (no data);
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions;
- replaced commas with semi-colons in the sample column;
- replaced spaces with underscores in the sample column.

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Data Files

File	
other_solutes.csv	(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 29.51 KB) MD5:4caa2d2509fb4e32298c23377b656acd
Primary data file for dataset ID 663028	

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
station	Station number	unitless
cruise_id	Cruise identifier	unitless
sample_id	Sample identifier	unitless
nom_depth	Nominal depth in the sediment column	centimeters (cm)
sulfate	Sulfate	millimolar (mM)
DIC_FIA	Dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) via flow injection analysis (FIA)	millimolar (mM)
alk	Alkalinity	millimolar (mM)
sulfide	Sulfide	millimolar (mM)
ammonium	Ammonium	millimolar (mM)
methane	Methane	millimolar (mM)
Ca2	Ca2+	millimolar (mM)
Mg2	Mg2+	millimolar (mM)
DOC_TOCV	Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) via high temperature combustion (TOC-V)	millimolar (mM)
acetate	Acetate	micromolar (uM)
formate	Formate	micromolar (uM)
DON	Dissolved organic nitrogen (DON)	micromolar (uM)
TN	Total nitrogen	weight % N

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Accelerator Mass Spectrometer
Generic Instrument Description	An AMS measures "long-lived radionuclides that occur naturally in our environment. AMS uses a particle accelerator in conjunction with ion sources, large magnets, and detectors to separate out interferences and count single atoms in the presence of 1x1015 (a thousand million million) stable atoms, measuring the mass-to-charge ratio of the products of sample molecule disassociation, atom ionization and ion acceleration." AMS permits ultra low-level measurement of compound concentrations and isotope ratios that traditional alpha-spectrometry cannot provide. More from Purdue University: http://www.physics.purdue.edu/primelab/introduction/ams.html

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Automated Gran Titration
Generic Instrument Name	Automatic titrator
Generic Instrument Description	Instruments that incrementally add quantified aliquots of a reagent to a sample until the end-point of a chemical reaction is reached.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	CHN Elemental Analyzer
Generic Instrument Description	A CHN Elemental Analyzer is used for the determination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen content in organic and other types of materials, including solids, liquids, volatile, and viscous samples.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Flow Injection Analyzer
Generic Instrument Description	An instrument that performs flow injection analysis. Flow injection analysis (FIA) is an approach to chemical analysis that is accomplished by injecting a plug of sample into a flowing carrier stream. FIA is an automated method in which a sample is injected into a continuous flow of a carrier solution that mixes with other continuously flowing solutions before reaching a detector. Precision is dramatically increased when FIA is used instead of manual injections and as a result very specific FIA systems have been developed for a wide array of analytical techniques.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Gas Chromatograph
Generic Instrument Description	Instrument separating gases, volatile substances, or substances dissolved in a volatile solvent by transporting an inert gas through a column packed with a sorbent to a detector for assay. (from SeaDataNet, BODC)

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Gravity Core
Generic Instrument Name	Gravity Corer
Dataset-specific Description	Sediment cores were recovered using the following coring equipment: Ocean Instruments multicorer MC-800 (SP1215) and MC-400 (NH1319) OSU Gravity Core (6 meters long, 4 inch diameter) OSU “Big Bertha” Core (12 meters long, 4 inch diameter
Generic Instrument Description	The gravity corer allows researchers to sample sediment layers at the bottom of lakes or oceans. The coring device is deployed from the ship and gravity carries it to the seafloor. (http://www.whoi.edu/instruments/viewInstrument.do?id=1079).

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Ion Chromatograph
Generic Instrument Description	Ion chromatography is a form of liquid chromatography that measures concentrations of ionic species by separating them based on their interaction with a resin. Ionic species separate differently depending on species type and size. Ion chromatographs are able to measure concentrations of major anions, such as fluoride, chloride, nitrate, nitrite, and sulfate, as well as major cations such as lithium, sodium, ammonium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium in the parts-per-billion (ppb) range. (from http://serc.carleton.edu/microbelife/research_methods/biogeochemical/ic....)

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer
Generic Instrument Description	The Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer is a particular type of mass spectrometer used to measure the relative abundance of isotopes in a given sample (e.g. VG Prism II Isotope Ratio Mass-Spectrometer).

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	multicorer
Generic Instrument Name	Multi Corer
Dataset-specific Description	Sediment cores were recovered using the following coring equipment: Ocean Instruments multicorer MC-800 (SP1215) and MC-400 (NH1319) OSU Gravity Core (6 meters long, 4 inch diameter) OSU “Big Bertha” Core (12 meters long, 4 inch diameter
Generic Instrument Description	The Multi Corer is a benthic coring device used to collect multiple, simultaneous, undisturbed sediment/water samples from the seafloor. Multiple coring tubes with varying sampling capacity depending on tube dimensions are mounted in a frame designed to sample the deep ocean seafloor. For more information, see Barnett et al. (1984) in Oceanologica Acta, 7, pp. 399-408.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Shimadzu TOC-V Analyzer
Generic Instrument Description	A Shimadzu TOC-V Analyzer measures DOC by high temperature combustion method.

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Deployments

SP1215

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/662522
Platform	R/V Robert Gordon Sproul
Start Date	2012-08-19
End Date	2012-08-28

NH1319

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/662448
Platform	R/V New Horizon
Start Date	2013-08-01
End Date	2013-08-09

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Project Information

Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) transformations in deep sub-surface sediments and its role as a source of "old" DOC to the water column (DOC cycling in sediments)

Coverage: Santa Monica Basin

Description from NSF award abstract:
Organic carbon (Corg) remineralization rates are typically highest near the sediment-water interface, and

decrease with depth as labile substrates and strong oxidants are consumed. However, in many ocean margin sediments, at the depth interval where sulfate (SO4=) is exhausted and CH4 concentrations begin to increase (the sulfate-methane transition; SMT), SO4= reduction rates typically show strong sub-surface maxima, indicating locally-enhanced microbial activity and carbon turnover. These hot spots for SO4= reduction are generally attributed to anaerobic oxidation of CH4 by SO4=, but a number of studies have found an excess of SO4= reduction over CH4 oxidation, indicating the presence of a major additional SO4= sink in the SMT.

In this project a research team from San Francisco State University, Florida State University, and Old Dominion University will investigate the nature of this SO4= sink by combining cutting-edge porewater compositional analyses -- del-14C and del-13C of CH4, dissolved organic and inorganic carbon (DOC and DIC), and 1H-NMR on DOC -- with numerical reactive transport modeling. They will test the hypothesis that the SMT is an oxidation front for not just CH4, but also for DOC that is produced deeper in the sediment column, and transported upward into the SMT. They will also test the idea that not all of this DOC is oxidized in the SMT, and that some reaches the surface sediments, and represents a source of 14C-depleted (pre-aged) DOC to the oceans. The premise is that DOC production from Corg is enhanced in methanogenic sediments due to an uncoupling in the anaerobic food chain between terminal metabolism and fermentation reactions involved in the overall Corg remineralization process. The work will focus on two ocean margin sites, Santa Monica Basin and Santa Barbara Basin, which despite their geographic proximity, appear to have different CH4 dynamics in the deep sediments.

This study should result in a greater understanding of the role of sub-surface sediments in the overall benthic Corg remineralization process, and in the exchange of major elements between the sea floor and the water column. It will also allow testing of the hypothesis that marine sediments are sources of 14C-depleted, recalcitrant DOC to the overlying water column, thereby addressing a problem that has perplexed chemical oceanography for several decades: what factors control the 14C signature of DOC in the deep oceans?

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1155764
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